

# RAILROAD TIME CARD.

**Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Rail-way Company.** Also Handle Routes.

Under schedule in effect September 25, 1887, trains leave Springfield, central station, as follows: For Xenia, Cincinnati and Columbus, 7:15 a. m., for Dayton 7:15 a. m., for Xenia and Indianapolis 10:20 a. m., for Xenia, Cincinnati, Columbus, Indianapolis and Chicago, 10:10 p. m.; for Xenia, Dayton and Cincinnati, 12:25 p. m.

Trains arrive in Springfield at 7:15 and 10:20 a. m., 4:50 p. m. and 5:40 p. m.

\*Daily. \*Daily except Sunday.

SAM DODDS, Ticket Agent.

**Cleveland, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway.**

GOING EAST.

8 Night Express.....7:30 am  
12 New York & Boston Express.....7:50 am  
1 Cleveland & Eastern Express.....8:45 am  
4 New York Limited Express.....9:45 pm

GOING WEST.

2 Night Express.....7:30 am  
12 New York & Boston Express.....7:50 am  
1 Cleveland & Eastern Express.....8:45 am  
4 New York Limited Express.....9:45 pm

ARRIVE FROM EAST.

8 Night Express.....7:20 am  
12 New York & Boston Express.....7:40 am  
1 Cleveland & Eastern Express.....8:35 am  
4 New York Limited Express.....9:35 pm

ARRIVE FROM WEST.

2 Night Express.....7:20 am  
12 New York & Boston Express.....7:40 am  
1 Cleveland & Eastern Express.....8:35 am  
4 New York Limited Express.....9:35 pm

GOING SOUTH.

12 Night Express.....7:30 am  
1 New York & Boston Express.....7:50 am  
1 Cleveland & Eastern Express.....8:45 am  
4 New York Limited Express.....9:45 pm

GOING NORTH.

12 Night Express.....7:30 am  
1 New York & Boston Express.....7:50 am  
1 Cleveland & Eastern Express.....8:45 am  
4 New York Limited Express.....9:45 pm

ARRIVE FROM SOUTH.

12 Night Express.....7:30 am  
1 New York & Boston Express.....7:50 am  
1 Cleveland & Eastern Express.....8:45 am  
4 New York Limited Express.....9:45 pm

ARRIVE FROM NORTH.

12 Night Express.....7:30 am  
1 New York & Boston Express.....7:50 am  
1 Cleveland & Eastern Express.....8:45 am  
4 New York Limited Express.....9:45 pm

GOING WEST.

12 Night Express.....7:30 am  
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## THE RESULT

The flag of the Union still waves triumphantly, and the utterance of Ohio's gallant governor that "no rebel flags will be surrendered while I am governor" has received an endorsement from the people of the Buckeye state unequalled since the days of secession and treason. Returns are incomplete, but sufficient is known to definitely state that Governor Foraker's plurality will be at least 30,000 and may probably reach figures far in excess of these. The spirit of honest government, loyalty and equal rights have spoken, and have spoken in such tones that those who have erred in these respects may take heed. These sentiments have no place among the people of Ohio.

The result in New York state is still in doubt at midnight, this writing, and further returns are necessary to determine results, but the indications are that the republican ticket is defeated by a small majority. Pennsylvania takes her accustomed place in the republican line, as does Iowa, Massachusetts and Illinois, while the south remains solid. On the whole it was a good day for republicans, and especially for Ohio republicans, and Grover has been given fair warning that his place will be wanted after the expiration of his present term.

Chairman R. F. Hayward, Secretary J. C. Hallway, J. H. Habbitts, J. S. Miles and others who constituted the local committee have abundant reason to congratulate themselves over the result in Clark county yesterday. The fondest hope of the most sanguine was distanced in the final count.

Statesman Abell now realizes, perhaps, that his patent medicine dodge was loaded.

**Improvement of Country Towns.**

Some time ago I had occasion to call attention to the shady business transactions of a number of syndicates of sharpers, whose line of operations has been to secure franchises for public improvements from interior towns and cities, which they have hawked about in New York city and sold to syndicates. These syndicates would proceed to build rickety street cars or to build water works systems with the sole object in view of selling the stock and bonds of the companies. The towns and cities which have granted such franchises without thorough investigation of the credit of persons applying for them have almost invariably been supplied with faulty systems of public improvements. This sort of thing has been carried on to such an extent as to produce a reaction, and now encouragement has been given to solid investors to enter upon solid lines of work.

An extensive contractor for the construction of water works remarked: "A great deal of solid investment is taking place in the improvement of towns and cities over the country, where within a few years it has been the custom to make such improvements merely for the sale of stock and bonds. The day for that kind of wildcat work has gone by. Men with money have discovered that in the construction of solid and substantial public improvement in growing places there is ample remuneration in a legitimate way. Recently I have constructed a number of water works systems for syndicates of capitalists, who have paid their money in these systems for permanent investment, and could not be induced to sell a dollar of the stocks or bonds. In doing work for this class of investors I have found that they are satisfied with nothing but the best, indicating therein their purpose to make long investments. In some instances these syndicates have gone into towns and cities where faulty public improvements existed, have bought up the stock of the old concerns, reorganized the companies, and then reconstructed everything. This is good work for the entire country."—Cor. New York Tribune.

**Hindoo Pagoda at Singapore.**

Through the open doors of the sanctuary may be seen burning hanging lamps. Gods, with great terrifying heads, appear at the farther end of the edifice, surrounded by mysterious symbols, the floor before them being strewn with stenciled flowers that diffuse far and wide the fragrance of incense and tuberoses.

Three or four Hindoos are there, on guard; young men scantily clad in short cotton drawers, with hair like a girl's falling to their shoulders; they have a savage aspect, and the white of their eyes resembles that of a tiger. Their faces are handsome and their cheeks are bareheaded; but on their round bosoms grows a disgusting black fur; their appearance is astonishing and repelling; we might imagine that they were part woman, part monkey and part wild beast.

There, although in close proximity to gods, they talk and laugh as if the divinities were their boon companions. One of them takes an armful of jessamine flowers, stringing together as a garland, and crosses the court beneath the rose moon. He goes to a small, solitary chapel, where stands an idol which seems more ancient than any of the others. It is a divinity with six arms, a high head and big, glass eyes of a feroceous aspect. He is there alone, a small lamp that through respect has been lighted in front of him being his only company.

Without even casting a look upon the god, the youth places his jessamine flowers in a dish on the floor, just as one would put food before a beast.—Singapore Cor. New Orleans Times-Democrat.

**Henry Clay as a Pugilist.**

The skill which Mr. Clay learned in boyish encounters was of use to him afterward, for statesmen in Kentucky were addicted to fist-fights. The Hon. James C. Sprague, a member of the Kentucky legislature, and afterward elected to congress, had been very fortunate in such affairs. He once, when in his cups, communicated to Mr. Clay the secret of his success. It was to advance upon his enemy with a pleasant expression of countenance, and, having thus thrown him off his guard, to strike him a heavy blow in the face, and keep at it until he had beaten him. Mr. Clay and Sprague afterward quarreled, and met by accident at the hotel, in a room occupied by a number of the members. "As soon," says Mr. Clay, "as Sprague, who was evidently awaiting my arrival, saw me, he advanced just all these gentlemen toward me, with a pleasant look, without speaking. I remembered his methods, and when he got within reach, without a word on either side, I gave him a severe blow in the face and brought him staggering to the floor." As often as Mr. Sprague would rise, Mr. Clay would repeat the blow, and thus easily beat his antagonist. Mr. Clay speaks of this as comic; most of his affairs, however, with knife and pistol, were of the tragic order.—The Argonaut.

In Portland, Oregon, a man befriended a Chinaman who fell, as though from exhaustion, before his door. On the following day, while the man was praising the tender-hearted man for his good deed, the same Chinaman fell again sprawling in front of them. The kindly disposed resident lifted the prostrate man to his feet and sent him feeling with a tremendous kick, remarking that a line must be drawn somewhere.

Admiral Porter, at Newport, spends much time sailing catboats, a diversion of which he is very fond.

## J. R. FORAKER.



J. R. Foraker was born on a farm among the hills of Highland county, on July 5, 1840. His parents at that time resided in a log cabin. His early life was spent on the farm, where he had few of the advantages the boys of today have.

When barely sixteen years of age, on July 4, 1857, he enlisted as private in company A, Eighty-ninth O. V. I., being the first man mustered into his regiment, and went at once into active service. He was engaged in thirteen battles before he was nineteen years old, and distinguished himself for his bravery and gallantry in all of them. This bravery and devotion to duty won rapid promotion for him, and on January 24, 1863, he was made second lieutenant, and on February 4, 1864, first lieutenant, and afterwards breveted captain for efficient services during the campaign in Georgia and South Carolina. He was next in Sherman's famous march to the sea, and did gallant service at Mission Ridge, Dalton, Ga., Resaca, North Hickory, Peach Tree creek, Hoover's gap, Lookout Mountain, Ringgold, Kennewas Mountain, Etowah creek, Averysboro, Bentonville, in the Rock Face charge and in the campaign against Atlanta.

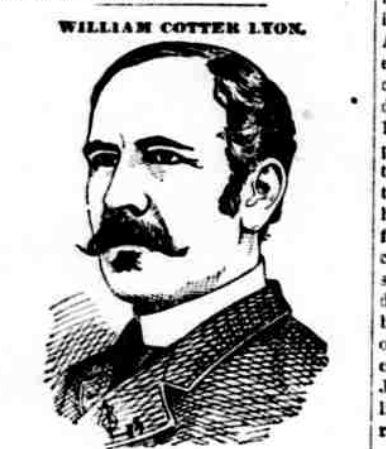
Captain Foraker was the last man mustered out of his regiment, leaving the service June 13, 1865, while serving as aid-de-camp to Gen. Slocum.

After the war was over young Foraker returned to his father's farm, and went to school at time at Salem, Resaca, Ga. For two years he studied at the Wesleyan University at Delaware, O., and then went to Cornell University, graduating from that institution July, 1869. In addition to taking the full classical course of the university, he had devoted his spare time for the last two years of his course in studying law, and with such success that in the fall of 1869 he was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati, and at once entered into active practice and was successful as a lawyer until he was elected judge of the superior court of Cincinnati in 1879. He served for three years, and then resigned on account of temporary ill health. In so high respect, was he held by the bar of Cincinnati that the lawyers without regard to politics joined in a petition to Governor Foster not to accept Judge Foraker's resignation. The first name on this petition was George Hoadly, who was afterwards his competitor for the office of governor.

Judge Foraker was elected governor in 1885, having been nominated in this city, and his administration for the past two years has been such as all the people admire. He has been wise, honest, dignified and courageous in all his actions, dealing promptly and judiciously with all questions that have arisen, and throughout conducted himself in such an able and brilliant manner that he was unanimously renominated for governor by the republicans of the Toledo convention this summer and re-elected yesterday.

No man has forgotten the promptness with which Governor Foraker in 1886 responded to the appeal from the people of Charleston for aid and assistance while they were suffering from loss occasioned by earthquakes, when many of them were homeless and with all the people of the state. Governor Foraker promptly forwarded tents and supplies, being the first to respond to their appeal of aid. One year later he distinguished himself by the promptness with which he responded to the appeal of the veterans of the country to oppose President Cleveland's order that the rebel flags be restored to the representatives of the "Confederate states." Governor Foraker immediately telegraphed to Washington ordering legal proceedings to enjoin President Cleveland from his illegal act, and the president was forced to back down and rescind the order for which he had no legal authority. It was at this time that Governor Foraker responded to a message from R. Carson, of Hillsboro, O., sending the memorable telegram: "No rebel flags will be surrendered while I am governor."

By his course in the rebel flag matter Governor Foraker has earned the gratitude of President Cleveland, and is no doubt more thoroughly hated by that gentleman and his intimate friends than any other man now in public life.



**William Cotter Lyon**, republican lieutenant governor-elect, was born of Irish parentage in Homer, Medina county, Ohio, July 7, 1841. His parents removed to Michigan, where his mother died when he was but six years of age. His father returned to Ohio soon thereafter, where he died six years later, leaving two brothers and a sister to the care of the subject of this sketch, who then worked on a farm until he was fourteen years of age, when he hired out as an apprentice to learn the shoemaker's trade, at which he worked until the breaking out of the civil war. He enlisted as a private in April, 1861 at Seattle, O., and went into Camp Taylor, at Cleveland. He served through the war in the famous Twenty-third O. V. I., commanded by Gen. Rosecrans, Gen. Scammon, President Hayes and Gen. Comley, and was mustered out of service with the rank of captain in the latter part of April, 1865, after having been confined in rebel prisons at Libby, Macon, Charleston, Columbia and Charlotte for thirteen months. Then returning to his trade, he worked at it until failing health compelled him to seek other employment. He moved to Newark in 1870, and was appointed postmaster in that city in 1877, in which position he served for nearly nine years. He was chairman of the republican executive committee of that county for several years. He was appointed trustee of the Soldiers' and

Sailors' Orphans' Home by Governor Foraker, and is now a member of that board. He is editor and one of the proprietors of the Newark Daily and Weekly American. He has for years taken an active part on the stump in the various campaigns. He is a member of several societies and served as Grand Regent of the Royal Arcanum for Ohio in 1883, and has long been connected with the Fifth street Baptist church at Newark. During the war, when a prisoner at Libby prison, Captain Lyons showed much kind of staff he made of by indignantly rejecting a proposition that he could be relieved from the horrible sufferings of that infamous den if he would make shoes for Confederate soldiers. He preferred to continue to suffer rather than to do anything to aid the Confederates.



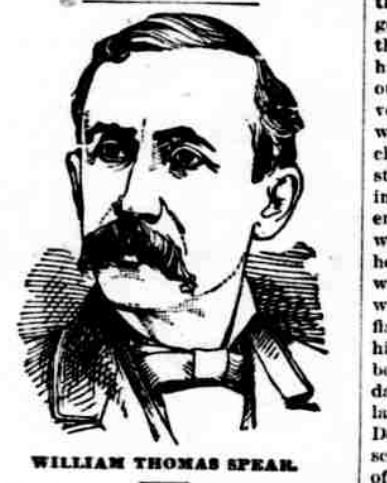
**JOHN C. BROWN.**

John C. Brown, the one-legged veteran who is the republican candidate for state treasurer, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, in the year 1844, and worked on a farm until 1862, when, at the age of eighteen, he enlisted in Company E, Colonel Dan McCook's Fifty-second regiment, O. V. I., and served with that regiment, participating in all of its battles, until August, 1864, when at the battle of Peach Tree Creek, near Atlanta, Ga., he lost his leg. In the year 1867, at the age of twenty-three, Mr. Brown was elected treasurer of Jefferson county, being the youngest treasurer ever elected in that county. In 1869 he was re-elected, and in 1875 was again elected, and re-elected in 1877 to the same office by the republicans of his county. In 1885 he was elected treasurer of state by over 20,000 majority, and is now serving faithfully his first term. From the time he cast his first vote for the republican ticket he has always been an ardent and hard-working republican and most popular among those who know him best.



**FRANKLIN J. DICKMAN.**

Franklin J. Dickman, republican candidate for supreme judge, was born at Petersburg, Va. At the age of sixteen he entered the junior class of Brown University, at Providence, R. I., and graduated there but eighteen with the salutatory honors of his class. On leaving college Mr. Dickman studied law in the office of the late Charles F. Tillinghast and ex-Chief Justice Bradley, at Providence. He began the practice of his profession at Providence and met with success. He entered public life in 1877, when he was the democratic candidate for attorney general of Rhode Island. In 1888 he was appointed a member of the board of visitors to the Military Academy at West Point, acting as secretary of the board. In December, 1888, he removed to Cleveland and resumed the practice of his profession. Up to the breaking out of his the war Judge Dickman had been a Democrat, but he then joined the republican party. In 1861 he was chosen as a representative in the legislature from Cuyahoga county, and was made chairman of the committee on railroads and a member of the committee on judiciary. In 1877 Mr. Dickman was appointed by President Johnson United States district attorney for the northern district of Ohio, and performed the duties of the office with ability until 1889, when he resigned. In April, 1883, he was appointed by Governor Foster a member of the supreme court commission, serving two years, or during the life of the commission. In 1886 he was a candidate before the Republican state convention for judge of the supreme court, and led the vote in the first two ballots. In November, 1886, he was appointed by Governor Foster to fill the vacancy on the supreme bench caused by the resignation of Judge Johnson. He entered on the discharge of his duties November 12, and is now on the bench. He wrote the opinion of the court on the Dow law case from Hamilton county, in which the law was sustained. Judge Dickman is a gentleman of fine literary tastes, extensive reading, and rare classical attainments.



**William Thomas Spear**, republican nominee for supreme judge, was born in Warren, O., June 3, 1833. He learned the printer's trade, and worked for several years at it. After several years of hard work at this trade young Spear read law under Hon. Jacob D. Cox.

Admitted to the bar in 1859, he was soon taken into the firm of Cox & Hatfield, where he continued until the vicissitudes of the war interrupted this relation, both of those gentlemen having entered the army, and being absent with their re-

spective commands in the field.

From 1864 to 1867 Attorney Spear lived in Louisiana, spending most of his time in New Orleans, engaged in the practice of his profession and other business. Returning to Warren in 1867, he was for a time associated in a law partnership with Hon. John Hutchins and his son, John C. Hutchins. In 1871 Mr. Spear was elected prosecuting attorney, serving two terms, and for two terms he was the city's solicitor. In 1876 he became associated in a law partnership with C. A. Harrington, Esq., which was terminated by the election of Mr. Spear to the common pleas bench. In 1868 there was a vacancy on the common pleas bench, and Portage and Mahoning each had candidates. The friends of Mr. Spear, however, urged his fitness so strongly that although Trumbull county then had Judge Taylor in judicial office, Spear was elected to the judgeship, and in 1883 he was re-elected. He has been on the supreme bench since 1885.

Of Judge Spear's many admirable qualities the one which has most contributed to his advancement is painstaking. No honorable thing which has come in his way to be done has been too insignificant to be done well. In his own affairs and in those of others every detail has been watched, and every harmful contingent thought out and guarded against, and the most laborious part of this painstaking has been that which he has given to his judicial work.



**R. P. WILLIS & SON,**

Republican candidate for auditor of state, lives in Bowling Green, Wood county, and is well and favorably known throughout northwestern Ohio. He was born in Hancock county, near Findlay, November 11, 1846. He worked on a farm and attended a country school until May 4, 1864, when he entered the service of his country at the age of seventeen. On his return from the army he attended the Findlay high school, and then accepted a position in a dry goods store in the same town. Later he joined the grand army of commercial men, and sold goods on the road for six years, making many friends during his travels. Mr. Poe then engaged in business in North Baltimore, being one of the first business men in that village and built the second house. While traveling on the road in 1881 he was elected county auditor of Wood county. He was re-elected in 1883, after a very bitter struggle, by an increased majority, leading Gen. Robinson, candidate for secretary of state, by sixty-seven votes. To show his popularity, he carried Henry, his home township, which gives seventy-five democratic majority, by fifty-seven votes. His present term as auditor will expire in November. Mr. Poe first began to think of politics during the Fremont campaign in 1856, and has always taken a lively part since. He did much to help elect Col. M. Boothman to congress over Bill Hill in the Sixth district, when the democratic majority of 2,000 was overcome. The people of the northwest are part of the state claim that they have done good work for the party, and have exerted an influence that has been felt; hence their anxiety to be represented on the state ticket. Mr. Poe is a member of the G. A. R., Sons of Veterans, Masonic order, I. O. O. F. and Knights of Pythias, and is very popular among the members of these various orders.



**CHARLES A. FLICKINGER.**

Charles A. Flickinger, republican candidate for member of the board of public works, was born in Rehnish Bavaria, Germany, August 28, 1836, and was the only son of J. J. Flickinger, who came to the United States in 1844, and settled on a small farm in Richland township, Defiance county, Ohio, at a time when the Northwest was a dense forest. Here he lived with his father six years, helping to clear up his farm. At the age of twelve he was unable to speak the English language, for in those old pioneer days schools were scarce. In the winter of 1848 he received his first schooling attending district school for sixty days. The following year he received three months. He recognized the fact that in order to get an education he must go elsewhere, so in the spring of 1850, then not fourteen years old, he informed his father that he would help him to put out his spring crops and help him to harvest; that he had determined to go elsewhere to school. With scarcely any clothing and not a cent in money he struck out in the world for himself, going to the village of Defiance. The first employment he had was in a hotel at \$2 a week until the 1st of September. Then he started to school. During school he worked for his board. In this way he worked himself nearly through the Defiance high school. In 1854 he entered his father's small grocery store, and has been an active merchant ever since. Today he is connected with several of the largest manufacturing establishments in Defiance. As to religion he is a descendant of the old school Presbyterians, of which church he is a regular attendant. Politically he has always been a republican. Early in life he became the champion of the abolition of slavery, and was one of the first young Germans who espoused the republican cause at a time when it was a disgrace in his part of the country for a German to be anything else than a democrat. He cast his first presidential vote in 1850 for Abraham Lincoln. He takes active part in campaign work, has for many years been assigned by the state republican committee to speak in different parts of the state, and for his active work the republican

**A Defense of Gambling.**

A San Francisco gambler has written to The Examiner an able letter in defense of his business, and ends with this chunk of wisdom: "Putting aside the question of what it costs to learn a profession, who, I ask, confers the greatest benefits on the world, the lawyer or the professional gambler? The latter unquestionably. For the lawyer gets his wealth from people who are commonly accounted wise, while the gambler makes a precarious livelihood from those who are universally conceded to be fools, and in curing folly I hold myself to be the moral superior of him who discourages wisdom."—New York Sun.

# FALL and WINTER 1887-88.

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